

SPAIN MAKES "DRAWING ROOM WAR."

French Minister Patenotre Will Find No Welcome at the Court of Madrid, Because His Charming Wife Happens to Have Been Born Under the Stars and Stripes.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—A few weeks ago Washington society was surprised to learn that the French Ambassador, M. Patenotre, had been transferred to Madrid. As he was very popular, both in society and with the diplomatic corps, his departure was deeply regretted. Now comes the report that M. Patenotre is to be declared persona non grata by the Spanish Government for the alleged reason that his wife is an American, and as the Americans are not now popular in Madrid, she is, therefore, liable to social ostracism.

In the courts of Europe the importance of Ambassadors and Ministers depends as much on their social standing as on any diplomatic function. If for any cause whatever a diplomat lacks prestige in society he might as well return to his native land, for his usefulness to his government is over, and his standing with that to which he is sent is of no importance. It is said that upon one other occasion Spain would not receive a German Minister whose wife was of another nationality, and who was not likely to become popular in social or diplomatic circles. And during the Administration of President Arthur, Mr. Kiehl, the American Minister appointed to Austria, was not received because his wife was a Jewess, and therefore could not be received in the official circles of that Catholic capital.

Not Like De Lome's Treatment.

All this is so contrary to the spirit of American social institutions, and especially to the way Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome and his wife have been received at Washington, that the contrast is startling in its nature. Not only have the De Lomes been most graciously received in all of the official circles of Washington, but that diplomatist's most savage attacks upon American institutions and Americans in the past and even in the present have been benignantly overlooked and forgiven.

In his book, "Around the World, from Madrid to Madrid," Don Enrique Dupuy de Lome paid his compliments to the American women in the following words:

We all know what she is—an adventuress, forward, travelling alone with full liberty, protected more by the fear of the law than the respect which she inspires. She is a spendthrift, is shrewd, daring, and wears every kind of clothes, because she knows they all become her. She has slender figure, small feet and beautiful hair. Is she a woman of the house? I don't know, and what is more, I don't believe it. I have seen her in California, in Paris, all over Europe, always extravagant, spending money that the husband earns, no one knows how or where. While unmarried they are protected more by the law than by any respect that men have for them. When married, how do they conduct themselves? Who can tell? Some believe they are model wives. I do not believe that they are of the worst. But one is not prejudiced in their favor.

At an informal social gathering at the Spanish legation last winter, De Lome took occasion to refer to American statesmen in this manner: "If my twelve-year-old boy did not speak with more intelligence than do Senator Morgan, and Senator Chandler, and Senator Mills, I would think that I had an afflicted son, indeed."

De Lome's Not Popular.

Notwithstanding these slurring, insulting, slanderous comments on American women and American statesmen, Minister De Lome is welcomed and dined by Washington upper-ten. He is a social lion,

This may or may not arise from the fact that the Spanish Minister and his wife are tremendously exclusive and an invitation to a dinner at the legation is almost as highly prized as a nugget of gold from the Klondike. Invitations, therefore, are showered upon the Spanish legation, but their acceptance is a very different matter. The De Lomes make no mistakes in ac-

cepting invitations, for they almost require that a family tree, or at least a written genealogy, accompany each card. If the dinner giver has no record of ancestry to boast of, he must have at least a large bank account or be well snubbed. Nevertheless these De Lomes are social favorites. They entertain lavishly, and on a gastronomic standpoint Washingtonians have nothing to complain of. That the spirit of broad discrimination, made by the Spanish Minister in society generally, is extended to members of the diplo-

matic corps, has from time to time aroused no end of bitter feeling in that august body, and it cannot be said with truth that the De Lomes are any too great favorites with their conferees.

The De Lomes possess charming manners that leave nothing to be desired when once they have settled their seat of approval or social acceptance upon any one. When, on

refusal to allow hostile armies to cross her frontiers for the purpose of invading the Spanish dominions.

Spain France's Debtor.

At the present moment Spain is the deep financial debtor of the French capitalists. It would be ruin for Spain to begin war with the United States; therefore, France has a vital interest in the outcome of the

time having but recently returned from a long stay abroad. She made her debut here under the chaperonage of Lieutenant and Mrs. T. B. M. Mason.

While the French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre entertained principally with dinner parties, each season they collected society about them in a number of splendid evening receptions. In Washington there

sequences may be far reaching. Personally I have a high regard for both M. Patenotre and his young wife. This expression of good feeling toward them is very pronounced in Washington society. On their part they have most generously returned the hospitalities and social courtesies showered upon them. They have spared neither personal effort nor expense to uphold the dignity of their position, and they will represent France with honor at any court in

notre, on account of his having married an American lady, the daughter of an American, said.

This is the first intimation I have had of such a state of affairs. I cannot believe that it is anything more than a sensational rumor. I was about to say that this was without a precedent, but I recall the fact that the Count of Austria, during the Arthur Administration,



Mme. Dupuy de Lome, Spanish and Popular.



Mme. Patenotre, American and Unpopular.



De Lome, Who Dislikes American Women.

the contrary, they do not desire their social list encumbered with any person, a breath from the Arctic regions would be warm in comparison to the De Lome "freeze-out."

At Rauscher's Cotillon.

That they are sought after—perhaps all the more because of this phase of their character—is evident from the widespread desire to have their attendance included at any and all of the social functions, official or unofficial. They were among the first to be invited to the now famous Monday evening cotillions at Rauscher's, an account of which appeared recently in the Journal. The cotillions will long be noted, because Mrs. L. Z. Letter declined to give them her approval.

But if Minister De Lome has made his peace with the leaders of society over the publication of his gross insults to American women, in the book said to have been written in his inexperienced youth, he has not made peace with the Ladies of the Visitation and the Sisters of the Notre Dame since the publication of his brutal insinuations against Miss Cisneros. Protests have been sent to Mr. Martineau, asking him to prove to the world in some public way that the Catholic Church does not countenance this defamer of women, and among the documents submitted to the Apostolic Delegate is the following clipping from the New York Freeman's Journal, the most powerful Catholic organ in the United States:

Catholic Papers Attack.

Senor Enrique Dupuy de Lome is a Catholic Knight and presumably a gentleman. He enjoys the honors and distinctions of chivalry. The first duty of a knight and a gentleman is to succor distressed womanhood. As a Catholic, he has the example of his Divine Master in the Gospel, but he chooses to ignore every dictate of morality and charity. He insults the good impulses of Americans. Over and over again he has sneered at us and our national institutions. The time has now come when Catholic people and their mouthpieces, the Catholic newspapers, should make it plain that this champion of lust and cruelty is persona non grata to their people. If he is not in this Administration, American Catholics at least cannot afford the stigma of association of fellow feeling with his monstrous policy. Many passages in Spain's history are revolting, but this chapter surpasses all. Our Holy Father and Cardinal Rampolla have voiced the same sentiments, not once, but many times, since the Cuban insurrection.

Until recently M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at this capital, was a conferee of Minister de Lome, though he ranked him in the diplomatic service. Socially, intellectually and perhaps financially, M. Patenotre is the equal, if not the superior of Senor de Lome. To-day he is in Paris, with the report circulating that he has been declared persona non grata by the Spanish Ministry.

M. Patenotre was selected by the French Government for grave and important reasons, and his mission to Madrid was fraught with as far-reaching effects as that of General Woodford. His instructions were nothing less than to inform the Spanish Government that France viewed with alarm the growing embarrassments between Washington and Madrid. These instructions stated specifically that Spain through centuries of friendship, must acknowledge that France had been a sincere and disinterested ally. In fact, the existence of Spain as a nation is owing to the geographical position of France and her constant

controversy, and feels called upon to offer her good offices before matters come to a point where honorable retreat is impossible. The French Government then makes plain that in sending M. Patenotre to Madrid she has selected a man whose integrity is unimpeachable, and whose knowledge of the situation is equalled by none in the French service.

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris was informed that M. Patenotre would convey important diplomatic intelligence and a few hints were dropped to prepare the Government at Madrid for the reception of his mission. Some of the warring factions at Madrid have seized upon this information,

has never been given a more elegant or elaborate entertainment than the garden fete by the Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre immediately on returning from their bridal trip.

When the announcement came that the French Ambassador was to leave Washington it was received with expressions of genuine regret from every friend and acquaintance, and for some time Washingtonians hoped against hope that the report would lack confirmation in truth. M. Jules Boenve, the Chancellor of the French Embassy, to-day said:

Views of the French Embassy.

The French Government has received no

Europe.

In regard to the Spanish Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome, I have the very pleasantest friendship with both. I have not seen much of them since the World's Fair, when I was selected to represent the ladies of the Board of Managers in receiving the Spanish Minister and Mme. Dupuy de Lome, who, together with the Duke and Duchess Veragua, were accorded special honors at that time.

I found them very agreeable in every respect and without any of the criticism with which Minister de Lome is accredited to have attacked the American people in his book of impressions of this country, years ago. I have never seen the book, and I do not believe there are in Washington to-day many society people who remember that the Minister ever

refused to receive the American Minister Mr. Kiehl, because his wife was a Jewess. The grounds upon which the Austrian Government based its action were those of religion. The Court religion was Roman Catholic and, therefore, a Jewess could not be received. The rejection raised a great stir at the time.

If there is truth in the rumor that Ambassador Patenotre is persona non grata to the Spanish Government because of his pronounced and strong affiliation with and interest in America and all things American, then I have to say that I honor him the more on that account.

WOMAN MEMBER OF THE EXCHANGE.

Mrs. Mulligan Pioneered the Real Estate Business for Her Sex and Won Success.

The only woman member of the Real Estate Exchange of this city is Mrs. Agnes K. Murphy Mulligan, and this connection did not come through the influence of friends, but through her personal tact and knowledge of the business in which she is engaged. Women have so far attached themselves to all professions, but few have achieved a more marked success in their calling than this woman, who is not only a real estate agent of note, but a land appraiser, who speaks with the authority of an acknowledged expert.

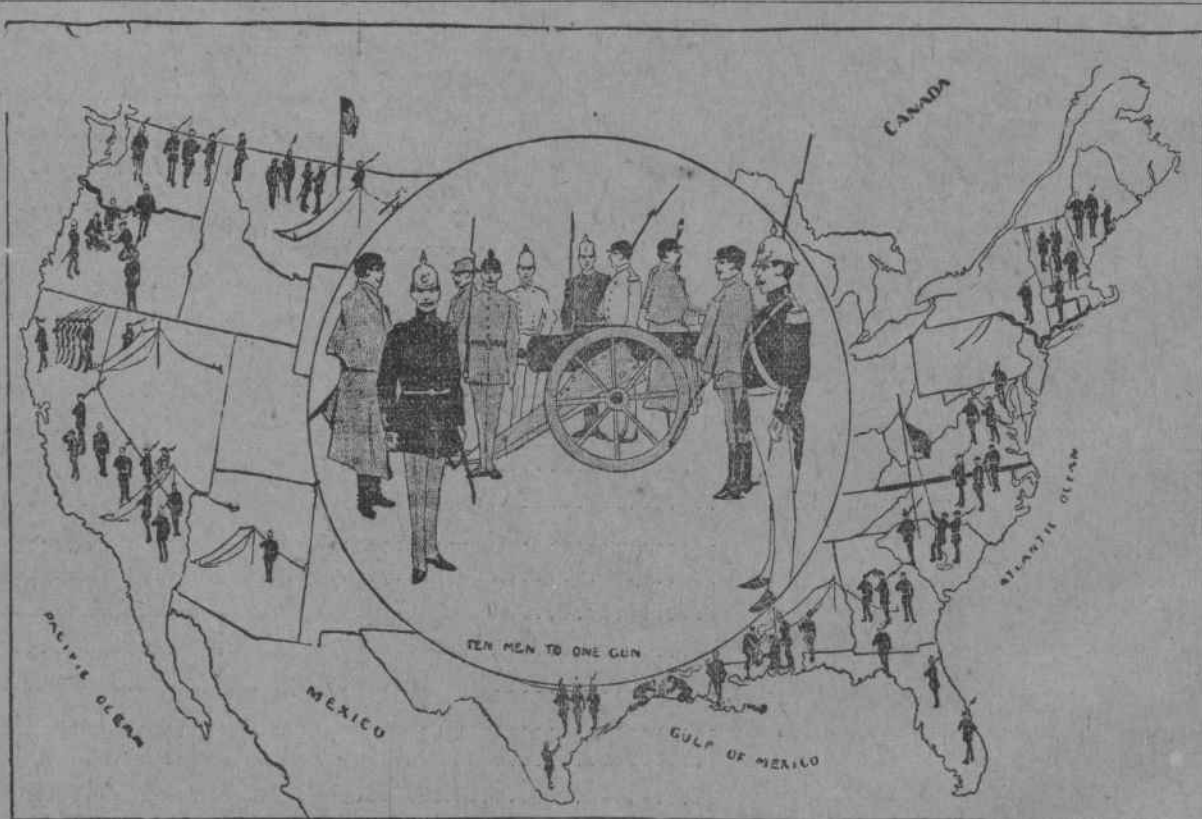
The business in which Mrs. Mulligan has become engaged is one requiring not only a peculiar capacity, but also a knowledge of human nature, great quickness of action, and, above all, the tact which controls while seconding to victory. This woman conducts an office in which over a dozen clerks are kept busy daily attending to the details of the business which she has made such a success. Among her clients are some of the largest corporations and land owners in the metropolis.

Aside from being the only woman member of the Real Estate Exchange she bears the distinction of having been the first woman to be graduated from the University Law School. Mrs. Mulligan was a Miss Murphy before she joined forces with the man who is now her husband. They were rivals in business before the ceremony was performed, but that state of affairs has become changed since.

FORTUNES ON THEIR BACKS.

One Man Came Out of the Klondike Carrying Five Pounds of Gold.

J. A. Lizotte, of Lewiston, now in Alaska, writes to his brother, Max Lizotte, of Lewiston, that he is waiting for the Lewiston party, and will start up country toward Klondike the last of February. He is now at Skagway, Alaska, again, and is having a suit of clothes made for his trip North. The cloth is nearly half an inch thick, all wool and a yard wide. He sends Max a piece of it. He says: "I am glad that I did not go on Dawson when I had the chance last fall. I could have gone for nothing, but thought it best to wait here. Now there are hundreds of people up there who are out of provisions and must starve this winter. The people are getting desperate up there and there will be trouble. The mounted Canadian police are doing all they can to make a chance to get provisions in. A party of twenty-one men recently came down with two hundred thousand dollars among them in nuggets. One man brought down fifty pounds of gold on his back. Every day now parties go by here pushing on to death and suffering. They seem crazy and will listen to no word of advice. The last steamer that went up the river with twelve tons of provisions was stopped half way up by a band of thirty men who robbed it of all the provisions and escaped. When the steamer got in there were no provisions, terror seized everyone." He advises his brother to go to Alaska next year, and he says that he intends to—Lewiston Journal.



An Illustration in De Lome's Literary Mistake.

Those deans of embarrassing the present dynasty have made the most of it by arousing popular clamor against Patenotre. If Ambassador Patenotre has been chosen by his Government to go to Madrid on such an important mission, it is essential, if he is received, that his wife be acceptable to the society of that capital; otherwise she must remain away or another must be appointed in his place.

Mme. Patenotre's Success.

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre were as well liked as any members of the diplomatic corps who have ever been accredited to represent a foreign court in Washington. Perhaps the fact that Mme. Patenotre is a Washington girl has something to do with this popularity. She has unaffected, cordial manners and made the French Embassy one of the popular strongholds of society. When her engagement to M. Patenotre was first announced, it was accompanied with expressions of pleasure from all sides, Miss Elverson at that

information that M. Patenotre is persona non grata to the Government at Madrid. Before his appointment to this post was announced the French Government inquired at Madrid if M. Patenotre would be persona grata. The answer was yes. In the case of Ambassadors this course is always run. Up to date no information to the contrary has been received. On the point that M. Patenotre married an American wife, I can only say this. Miss Elverson and Mme. Patenotre are two entirely different persons. Mme. Patenotre is a French citizen, and Spain can hardly have any objection to her on the ground of her Americanism. She has never meddled in politics, and I do not see how she can possibly become an issue in the case. If there is the slightest truth in the rumor it is new to me.

Mrs. Logan's Indignation.

Mrs. John A. Logan, when she heard of the matter, said:

I have heard nothing of the rumor that Spain has refused to accept Ambassador Patenotre because his wife is an American and he may sympathize with the United States. If that is true it is a high-handed affair, especially at this time, and the con-

sequence may be far reaching. Personally I have a high regard for both M. Patenotre and his young wife. This expression of good feeling toward them is very pronounced in Washington society. On their part they have most generously returned the hospitalities and social courtesies showered upon them. They have spared neither personal effort nor expense to uphold the dignity of their position, and they will represent France with honor at any court in

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